EUROPE.

Manchester Free Trade View of the Decline of American Commerce.

THE ALABAMA NOT WHOLLY THE CAUSE.

English Opinions on the Collapse of the Erie Ring.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT'S APPEAL

President Thiers on the Present State of Affairs in France.

The latest mail advices from Europe, which came to hand by the steamers arriving at this port yesterthan those brought by the Donau.

ENGLAND.

Decline of American Shipping-A Manchester View of the Results of the Depredations of the Rebel Privateers.

View of the Results of the Depredations of the Rebel Privatcers.

[From the Manchester Examiner, March 28.]
There is one point incidentally connected with the American claims which deserves more notice than it has hitherto received. We refer to the permanent effect which is said to have been produced upon the mercantile marine of the United States by the depredations of the Alabama. The immediate loss in the ships actually captured and destroyed is capable of being verified, and has been put down at some three millions sterling, including cargoes as well as ships. This sum represents the direct damages, for which we are willing to pay if the irrbunal of arbitration should find us liable. The more proximate of the indirect damages for which indemnification is claimed include—first, the loss sustained by the linguer rates of insurance which the American merchants had to pay on their sea-going ships in order to cover the risk of capture; and, secondly, the loss sustained in the transfer of American ships to foreign owners. These two items fit into and supplement each other. If every American vessel had been transferred to a foreign flag there could have been no payment of higher rates of lusurance against war risks, and the greater the number of ships that were actually transferred the smaller must be the amount of money that was so paid. If, indeed, as we have been often told, the effect of tife war was to sweep the American flag from the face of the ocean, it is difficult to see how there can have been much loss in the matter of insurance. The effect of the Morrivia commerce. The effect of the Morrivia commerce. The effect of humareds of thousands of men, for military service, and the tigemense demana of supplies for the manutenance of thousands of men, for military service, and the tigemense demana of supplies for the manutenance of with the outbreak of the war a staden stop was put to American commerce. The effect of the Morrill Tarif, the studen enlistment of hundreds of thousands of mensor mititary service, and the ignerical starif, the studen enlistment of hundreds of thousands of mensor mititary service, and the ignerical starifies which were soon sent into the field, put an effectual stoppage to trade. The supplies required from Great Britain were carried in British ships, and these more than sufficed to bring back such small supplies of American commodities as could be spared for a foreign market. The American shipping being thus left with nothing to do, a great part of it was taken into the service of the government, to be transformed into vessels of war for coast service, or to be used as transport ships, while a smaller part was sold to British buyers, who paid the market rate, lower probably than usual, for what they bought. The entire number of ships transferred to the British flag down to the end of 1864 was 715, with an aggregate of 480,882 tonnage, an average of 630 tons each. It happens that the total number of British ships lost or seriously damaged "by stress of weather" in 1863 was 882, far more than the entire number of American ships transferred to our flag during the whole four years of the war. Our loss by "stress of weather" was total, but the Americans sold their ships. The comparison is merely inclemental that the state of war is a start to illustrate the magnitude of the alleged catamity. It may be observed, by the way, that during the three years which preceded the war 123 American ships, amounting to 41,630 tonnage, were transferred to British owners and, assuming that the same rate of transfer would have gone on if the war had not broken out, the net number of subjust transferred to British owners in consequence of the war was \$51, with an aggregate of 418,182 tonnage, the first part of the agreement of the area of slipbuilding.

These facts serve to illustrate the actual amount of damage which the American es

estimate has been extended still further. The Americans compare the statistics of their mercantile marine before and since the war, and ascribe the enormous failing off exclusively to the depredations of the Alabama. Their argument is that the American shipping, naving been swept from the ocean through fear of capture, has never from that time till now been able to recover its former condition of prosperity. The Washington correspondent of a German paper recently contented himself with placing the American shipping statistics of 1871 under those of 1860, declaring that a sum in substraction would show how much we owed to American compensation in one item aloue. These caiculations are all built upon an extraordinary delusion. The Americans have adopted a policy of protection which is absolutely fatal to their shipping interest, and coolly make us responsible for their own blunders. Iron is now the prime article in shippunding, and the American tax on iron keeps up the price of that article to such a neight as to render competition with foreign shippuliders impossible. An American shippulider of Whimington, Delaware, quoted by Mr. Weils in his report, says:—"If Congress would repeal the law taxing imported iron, or at least that which is used in the construction of iron saps, our American iron shippards would in a single year rival in activity those of the Clyde, and American iron steam merchant ships be found in every port in the world, as English built ships are now, and the commerce of our country, without which he nation can rank as a first class Power, which to-day lies cryshed and fattened, protected to death would more than regain its former measure of greatness," In 1857 an enterprising citizen of Chicago conceived the idea of establishing an iron shippitholing yard in that neighborthood, and visited England to engage workmen and arrange from thirty-eight to sixty-six per cent, and the enterprise had to be abandoned. Mr. Weils, in his report, dated January, 1869, showed that the difference between the amo

commodities would effectually prevent that exchange with foreign countries which in itself constitutes commerce."

These facts, which are presented to us on the highest official authority in the United States, sufficiently explain the decline in American simping. It is all very well for the Americans to shuffle out of sight the blunders of their financial policy by laying its results on our shoulders, and we do not doubt that the protections and protected pig-iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania have found the Alabama the luckiest ship for them that ever floated on satt mater. These gentlemen have compelled all sorts of American consumers, from those who build ships to those who make ploughs, to spend more by from £2 to £2 los. sterling per ton for all the iron they have used than they would have had to pay but for the import duty on British iron; and this excessive profit having been made at the cost of the national marine we can well understand how convenient it is to exaggrate the consequential damages? of the Alabama. To suppose that we are responsible for the present state of the American sulpuding trade, or that it is in the smallest measure or the remotest degree our faut if the American sulpuding trade, or that it is in the smallest measure or the remotest degree our faut if the American surpous average of the grossest delusions ever pained upon an intelligent people. If the Americans are only building 50,000 tons of shipping a year instead of 500,000, it is exclusively their own faut, the natural and foreseen result of the tariff which they coose to set up just at the outbreak of the civil war, the Presidential assent to it having been one of the last official acts of Mr. Buchanan. If they want compensation for the decay of their mercantie marine; if they want to be indemnified for the disappearance of their fag from the holescape of their manual losses. The wiser plan, however, would be to reform their policy, to throw open their ports to the markets of the world, to abandon the suicidal maxim which acc

enterprise of their manufacturers and merchat seconding the energy of their shipbuilders, will ve soon restore to the commerce and the marine of United States their old prosperity.

The Downfall of the Eric Ring The London Times of March 26 speaks in the folowing manner of the costapse of Erie. The article is pased on the mail news which had just been re-

lowing manner of the collapse of Erie. The article is cased on the mail news which had just been received in England at the time:—

The Grand Opera House plays the same part in the drama of Erie as the Hotel de ville in a Paris revolution. It may be supposed that this imposing earlice is viewed with veneration by the New York public in general, and especially by railway officials of every grade. The Grand Opera House was the noblest monument of Fisk's genius, the scene of his friumphs and magnificence, and the Directors' from, from which he and two or three of his familiars promulgated their decrees, was a sacred place, to possess which was to possess the talisman that controlled the entire enterprise. In and around the Grand Opera the storm of battle raged for two days, at the end of which Gould, the master spirit of the Ring, succumbed, capitulated and now lies powerless, it is to be hoped forever. His overthrow reminds one somewhat of a European count d'état, but, though well planned and executed, it was not a surprise. Gould and his party were much too crafty for that. They well knew what was coming. Perhaps they did not expect that it would have such powerful support and carry with it a public sympathy which daunted the most reckless partisans. But when the day earne they well knew that, was but gwith their fate. Gould showed no wind have such powerful support and carry with it a public sympathy which daunted the most reckless partisans. But when the day earne they well knew that, was big with their fate. Gould showed no wind the grand party with their fate. Gould showed no wind the grand party with their fate. Gould showed no wind the wind party with their fate. Gould showed no wind the wind party with their fate. Gould showed no wind the wind prompt the grand party with the gra

treats the subject, and in the following manner:-* * * The Eric shareholders are not the only persons who are interested in this successful revolution. It is, in reality, only a brilliant and successful attempt on the part of the real owners of a great railway to get possession of their own property. But these are transactions in which the honor of a State Legislature and the credit of the courts of justice of a great city are involved; and by this victory that honor and credit will be redeemed. The Legislature at Abbany has already repealed the law which enabled these speculators to defy the legitimate shareholders of the company. No future Eric directors will be allowed to issue at will bonds which are convertible into shares, and thus swamp, as Fisk and Gould did, the bona fide holders of stock. Gould's last hope was in the hold he had upon the Legislature by the arts of corruption; and it is a sign of the good effect already exerted by accused public opinion that this last hope failed. An unscrupulous use of the anti-English feeling of the provincial towns also failed; though it is a legitimate objection to General McCleilan's directors that they are interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway of Canada. An entirely new Board is to be elected in July, and we may hope that from that time the world will hear no more of Erie and its troubles. But the rescue of the line is only one more sten in the lustration through which the * The Erie shareholders are not the Board is to be elected in July, and we may hope that from that time the world will hear no more of Erie and its troubles. But the rescue of the line is only one more step in the lustration through which the administration of New York is passing. It is another victory won by the great insurrection of the conscience, and honor and public spirit of New York against the corruption which has disnonored the State. It is another couragement to men of honor and reputation and integrity to take part in public affairs. The people of New York have for years given themselves as sheep to the shearer. In allowing the shareholders of their greatest railway company to be plundered under the forms of law they were only deing to others as they had done to themselves. The rescue of arise from the rule of the Ring is, therefore, only one further guarantee that the broken Tammany ling will not be able again to close round the city; but that the whole public administration of the State has entered on a new and better era.

British Public.
In his appeal for subscriptions to enable him to neet the charge of perjury the claimant says:-"It may be that my friends, who have already assisted will to some extent help me further; but it would be unreasonable for me to hope that, after the assistance they have already afforded me, I can fairly look to them for the large sum necessary for my defence. If a few hundreds, or even a thousand, would suffice I might not perhaps despair; but I am chaiged with being a perjurer, and am also, so it is said, to be charged with being a forger, which, I suppose means that I have used my own name of Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. These foul and groundless charges will involve the whole question of my identity, to disprove which the solicitor of the government, advised by the Attorney General (the leading counsel against me in the late trial), has retained the Attorney General, Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., Sir George Honeyman, Q. C., Sergeant Parry, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Archibaid against me. I am not surprised at six counsel being engaged at the expense of the country; my only wonder is that the Attorney General, who will on the approaching trial have to represent the "Crown and Justice," did not employ the whole of the English bar to cruis me, to gratify the personal feelings he has expressed. Fortunately for me, I have many riends who will never desert me, and who have obtained for me the best legal assistance. But how is it possible for me, utterly penniless, to avain my sell of it, and to obtain justice, against the purse of the government of England, the strings of which will, no doubt, be freely builled for the purpose of proving me to be a perjurer and a forger—charges which, with others, have aiready been made against me by the Attorney General without proof? However, here I am and am likely to remain, unless I can find not only four persons worth £1,250 each to ball me out, but iour persons who will allowed their affairs to be exposed to the public for the purpose of showing that they can at any moment pay the sums for which they offer themselves. When I have found four such friends, I am told that the advisers of the government will then, in my case, raise an objection to the sufficiency of my own recognisance for £ be unreasonable for me to hope that, after the assistance they have already afforded me, I can fairly look to them for the large sum necessary for

The Washington Trenty-Lord Granville's

Reply to Mr. Plah.

The London observer of the 24th nit. (an official paper) gives the following information with regard to the despatch which Lord Granville forwarded ast week in reply to Mr. Fish's last note:-"We hast week in reply to Mr. Fish's last note:—"We are informed upon reliable authority that the despatch forwarded from the Foreign Office in reply to the American note is of a most conclinatory and studiously friendly character. It is of great length and enters fully upon the argumentative aspect of the question at issue. At the same time the despatch not only reiterates the protess contained in the note forwarded on the 3d of February as to the inadmissibility of the indirect claims, but states explicitly that our government is unable to submit the question of the admissibility of these claims to the decision of the tribunal of arbitration."

FRANCE.

President Thiers' Explanations-The Present Form of Government Only Provisional-What Comes Next, and When-How the

Poor President is Perplexed.

[Paris, (March 23.) correspondence London Tele-To-day a friend of mine has had a conversation

of considerable length with the President of the Republic, who profiled by the opportunity to explain the present state of affairs in France. "Many persons," said M. Thiers, "accuse me of personal ambition, and of wishing to maintain the provisional government in order to retain office. Surely no accusation against a public man was ever more unjust. I am old; four or five years at the stmost will in all probability see the end of my earfally career, I have encought to live upon with every reasonable comfort. How, then, can I be thought as seeking my own agrandisement? If I studied my private wishes and comfort I would long ago have retired into private life. The monarchists blame me for not having restored a king to France; the republicans asy flave betrayed their cause in not having yroclasmed the republic. Could I have done either without bringing about a civil war? What France wants at the present day is peace and quiet-republic to the contract of the present day is peace and quiet-republic to the contract of the present day is peace and quiet-republic to the derman army, they would not be coeasily moved to extreme measures and abuse of easily moved to extreme measures and abuse of each other's political party as is now the case. I am severely blamed, as is and before, for maintaining the republican lorm of government; but would any other form be possible under existing circumstances? Would the legitimists, the imperialists or the republicans submit to a return of the empire? A year or two hence it will be different. Frenchmen will then have had time to reflect and to decide for themselves what ought to be their form of government. It is quite possible that they may decide upon a return to monarchy, and it is as possible they may wish to retain the republic. But for the present there is only the latter, and that merely provisional, which has any chance of being accepted. A

Queen Victoria's Arrival at Cherbourg. A correspondent of the London Daily News writing from Cherbourg March 24, gives the following account of the arrival of Queen Victoria in

About four o'clock in the afternoon it was generally expected that the royal yacht would enter the magnificent roadstead of Cherbourg; but just as it struck three the Victoria and Albert was signalled from the telegraph station in the harbor. It was some minutes belove we could make out the great yacht as she came steaming majestically into the dockyard; for we had very lar indeed from "queen's weather" at Cherbourg to-day. Rain and sleet and show were what the royal travellers had to face in their passage across the Channel. There was, however, at Cherbourg, at least, next to no wind at all. As the Victoria and Albert entered the harbor she hoisted the French tricolor at the peak, and the French men-of-war at anchor returned the compilment by dipping their flags to the white ensign of England, which flew at the royal yacht's main. The appearance of the tricolor in conjunction with the British flag on the royal yacht's main. The appearance of the tricolor in conjunction with the British flag on the royal yacht's main. The appearance of the tricolor in conjunction with the British flag on the French speciators. "That is how it ought to be, Monsieur," said one old gentleman, evidently a half-pay officer. "If those two flags had only been united two years ago it would have combined me on the very slightest provocation. The yacht went on to the Arsenal landing, where the luggage was discharged. I believe that Her Majesty dined on board. At ten minutes past six precisely the royal train, consisting of ten carriages, steamed slowly out of the private station on its way to Paris. The level crossings and bridges were guarded in structions, and I saw nothing of his bete noire, the "gamin with a rotten appie." There were a lew cries of "Vice ta Reine!" but the people generally seemed to feel that the best way of showing respect to their visitor was not to intrude on the privacy under which she travels.

THE PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1872. The following is a statement prepared at the public debt and interest from March 1, 1869 to April 1. 1872:-

Five-twenty six per cent stock. Other six per cent stock Ten-forty five per cent stock Uther five per cent stock Funded five per cent, 1881, new	283,677,400 194,567,200 27,022,000	April 1, 1872 \$1,120,717,354 283,681,200 194,567,300 20,000,000 200,000,000
Total funded	\$2,107,854.050 356,021,073	\$1,818,965,850 357,590,900
Greenback certificates, 3 and 4 per cent	71,140,000 28,775,560 36,761,547 6,422,464	30,193,00 29,243,40 42,253,39 26,684,652
Total Treasury circulation Less gold in Treasury	\$499,140,644 98,741,261	\$486,040,357 120,200,610
Less currency in Treasury	\$400,399,3+3 16,853,529	\$3%,839,747 10,481,298
Net Treasury circulation	\$388,545,854	£855,408,448
Total debt, less cash	82,491,399,904	\$3,174,374,295
Yearly interest in gold Yearly interest in currency	\$124,255,350 2,134,200	\$104,992,278 912,720
Total amount of yearly interest charge	\$126,389,550	\$105,904,998

THE BULLS AND BEARS.

Excitement Among Wall Street Operators The Tenth National Bank To Be Prosecuted tor Locking Up Money-Prominent Bankers and Stock Operators To Be Arrested for

Conspiracy.
Great excitement prevailed in financial circles yesterday as it became noised abroad that a prosc-cution had been begun against the Tenth National Bank for violating the National Banking act in withholding from circulation certain United States moneys. It was also stated that several promment stock operators who had been engaged in locking up money were to be arrested and prosecuted for conspiracy under the statutes of the United States. A complaint against the Tenth National Bank has been filed with United States Commisioner Davenport, and subpoenas issued to the officers of the bank to appear this morning at eleven o'clock to testify against the bank. As the warrants for the arrest of persons charged with conspiring to violate the National Banking act have not yet been served, it would be improper to state their names at present; but those familiar with Wall street can easily guess who are the probable offenders. The following is a copy of the complaint:—

the complaint:

Southern District of New York.—A. H. Purdy being duly sworp, says, on information and belief, that at the Southern District of New York, on or about the fourth day of April, 1872, a large number of checks for the payment of money, to wit, for the payment of four millions of delars, were received and deposited in a certain National Banking Association Known as the Tentih National Banking Association Known as the Tentih National Bank of the city of New York, and that thereafter on said day and year last aforesaid said national banking association did withhold from use a certain large amount of United States notes and national bank notes, the exact amount to the deponent unknown, in violation of the act of Congress of the United States approved Peirruary 18, 1862.

chruary 19, 1869.
Wherefore, Uy reason of the premises, deponent prays this ourt that the books and accounts, and also the officers and rectors of said National Banking Association, may be expined by this Court, and said bank committed to await the tion of the Grand Jury of the said United States for the puthern Diarriet of New York.

A. H. PURDY. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES' MISFORTUNES.

The investigation into the Insurance Department of the State having elicited facts not at all complimentary to some young life insurance companies, the occasion was seized upon by a weekly journal to make very damaging charges against the Equita-ble Life assurance Society of New York. The dible Life assurance Society of New York. The directors at once appealed to Superintendent Miller to investigate lisa mars and the charges made; but, pending Mr. Miller's action. Hon, Julius L. Clarke, the Massachusetts Commissioner, and ten well known business gentlemen uninterested in the company, were waited on, and, after making an exhaustive examination, they published a report as an advertisement in all the city journals of Saturdsy, pronouncing the charges false. The report, which is signed by all, concludes:—"And finally, the undersigned take great pleasure in bearing their unanimous testimony to the fathful and successful management by the Trustees and officers of the society of the great trust reposed in them."

THE PROPOSED MORMON STATE.

Brigham Young Throwing Dust Into Congressional Eyes.

AN EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUD.

The Other Territorial Delegates Abandon Utah.

The Apostle Pratt Proclaims Polygamy To Be Irrevocable.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1872. The labors of the delegates for the admission of Utah into the Union as a sovereign State are bringing to light a vast amount of deeply interesting matter relative to the internal history of the Mormons, hitnerto but little known to the public, During their long isolation in the Rocky Mountains, the eading Mormons exhibited in their speeches and in their actions what was in their hearts to accomplish in the way of a State government over that country. The publication of their sentiments at the time caused some surprise to those interested in the development of the West that men should be so bold as to give atterance to such extravagant nonsense out any practical application, the successive administrations of the government have very judiciously confined themselves to extending protection to the Gentiles, who were intimidated by the threats and vulgar swearing of the priesthood.

Periodically, as the Mormon Legislatures—assem-

sied, the question of admission into the Union was invariably the winding up work of the session; and on the day following the close of the federal session the same Territorial legislators have convened in the same hall, with the same officers, and resolved themselves into the Legislature of the provisional government of the "State of Descret." Brigham Young was every session there with his Executive 'wait patiently," the "State session," after a couple of hours' convention, would adjourn to meet again on the day following the close of the next Terri-torial legislative meeting. In this way the provi-sional "State of Descret" has nominally existed in Utah for twenty-three years, waiting always for the opportune moment to assume actual sovereignty.

While there is such prodigious labor being performed here, and suca mysterious agencies at work eisewhere, to secure the admission of Utan into the Union, I have thought that some information which nas come within my reach should be known by the Senators and Representatives of Congress, that they may act with a full knowledge of the facts when the question of Utah's admission comes up for discussion in the National Legislature. With that duty before me I shall endeavor to be scrupulously exact in my quotations from authorities on the subject.

THE TERRITORIES BEFORE CONGRESS. There are nine Territorial governments at the present time, besides the District of Columbia, but Itah is the only one pressing with persistency for admission into the Union. An enabling act was extended to Colorado two years ago by which that very wealthy and prosperous Territory might have obtained admission into the Union, but with the Coloradians there has seen no pressing hurry. The early Statehood of Nevada has not been so very encouraging to the other Territories, and they wisely bide their time till they have the requisite population to assume the obligations, responsibilities and ex-

For years back the Utah Delegate has been unemitting in his efforts to convince the Delegates of the other Territories that they should "work together," and "hang together" to obtain everything hey could agree upon for the benefit of their several Territories, and by his very affable and gentlemanly manners he seems to have been gaining an accession of strength from the union of his brother Delegates. It was through the instructions of Brigham Young and the unremitting labors of Mr. Hooper that the Territorial Delegates combined and obtained from President Grant the promise that hereafter the federal appointments should be made from residents in the Territories, excepting for such offices as Governor, Chief Justice, Associate Justices and the United States Marshal. That being successful, Brignam instructed Mr, Hooper to unite the Delegates upon the vexed subject of the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in the Territories, and up to the commencement of the present session the Utah Delegate had been ver, successful with his brother Dele-

A TERRITORIAL DELEGATE DEFINES HIS POSITION. On the 29th of January the Hon. Wm. H. Claggett, the newly elected Delegate from Montana, introduced a bill covering the questions in dispute. and limiting the operations of the United States District Courts in a manner that would have been very satisfactory to the Territories and commendably just to loyal citizens everywhere; but the bill is objected to by the majority of Congress, on the score that there is a condition of things in Utah different from that in other Territories, and that that which would be proper and just to the eight other Territories would be unwarrantable in the binth Territory. Here comes a discrimination on which the nation needs enlightenment.

There is nothing gained by dodging a difficulty, and still less by double dealing and deception. It is far better to meet facts face to face and dispose of them with open frankness. As citizens the people of Utah have undoubtedly equal political rights and are entitled to the same consideration as the citizens of any other Territory, but they have assumed an attitude towards the nation and the government that cannot be overlooked at the present moment when they are "demanding" admission into the Union. Mr. Claggett in this bill referred to assumes a position which would layor the demands of Brigham Young that his Legislature had a right to elect a Marshal and a District Attorney for the Utah Courts, and consequently he would have just such a jury of his brichren as he desired to try him and still less by double dealing and deception. It to elect a Marshal and a District Attorney for the Utah Courts, and consequently he would have just such a jury of his brethren as he desired to try him for the violated statutes and murders for which ne stands indicted: but perceiving the wrong that it would be to that portion of the citizens of Utah on whom Brigham Young has always sought to wreak ins vengeance and to crush, Mr. Claggett, now in the possession of fuller information about Utah, comes out and declares that his own bill should not be made applicable to that Territory. On this point an important discussion is early expected. While every principle of democracy would sustain the extension of the same measure of political law to Utah as to any other Territory of the Union, it is equally certain that facts must be considered as well as theories. On this Mr. Claggett is very positive:

sitisalities leave to that as to any other Territory of the Union, it is equally certain that facts must be considered as well as theories. On this Mr. Claggett is very positive:—

It is conceded by all that the condition of things in Utah is exceptional in its nature. As statesmanship demands that legislation should accord with faces instead of making facis subordinate to theories, it is clear that the rule should be provided for by general and the exception by exceptional legislation. If this exception exists in Utah, then strike Utah from the body of the bill. The people of the other Territories are not responsible for the condition of things in Utah. If this screly-needed relief is to be denied them—because, to make Utah an exception would be to militate against the factories about the condition of things in Utah. If this screly-needed relief is to be denied them—because, to make Utah an exception would be to militate against the factories and the condition of things in the condition of the territories moure of the condition of the territories in the condition of the territories in the condition of the territories, in wrongrilly withheld.

To provide this necessary legislation for the Territories, in which a milition and a half of clitzens would greatly rejoice, eight of the ten representatives are unanimous in the opinion that if the inclusion of Utah endangers the passage of the bill Utan should be excepted from its operations, to wrich Mr. Claggett added emphatically that his own views were that the bill should not be made applicable to Utah.

THE FACTS OF MORMON HOSTILITY TO THE NATION, A member of the House said to me to-day:—"If the Mormons and their friends should come here with a constitution embodying all the principles of Christ's Sermon on the Mount, I would oppose the admission of the State, for," said ne, we know that their professions would be hypocritical." This distrust, without regard to party, seems to be the prevailing impression nere. Now, wast are the facts? Brignam Young is a fanatic,

ready to use every person and every influence that he can control; hence he has Fitch and Fuller here. Notwithstanding the devotion through a score of years of his brethren in Utah, he selects in preference to them to-day any one who promises aid: but with his sily cunning he manages to put his apostale Cannon at their head. Mr. Cannon is an eloquent polygamist, has three wives at home, and as such he could not be admitted within the halls of Congress. Brigham has, therefore, nominated Hooper and Fitch for the Senate, and Fuller to the House. These gentlemen are permitted, indeed instructed, to promise the withdrawal of polygamy, if thereby Utah can be admitted into the Union. But while those politicians are working to gain admission, and promising here and there and everywhere that the Mormons will abandon polygamy for this boon, I send you the following declaration of the most popular of their aposites. Orson Pratit:—

With our constentions views upon the subject it would be the same as if we remounced God and His Son Jesus Christ, and beaven and earning the casted would be equivalent to a complete rejection of all ceased would be equivalent to a complete rejection of all ceased would be equivalent to a complete rejection of all ceased would be equivalent to a complete rejection of all ceased would be equivalent to a complete rejection of all the series of future hampiness. And set, with all this before the page of future hampiness. And set, with all this before the page of future hampiness the early fine or imprisonment if we need in accomment therewith. We choose to obey food rather than Congress, and, what its still more, we have not the least intention of ever for axing our religion in regard to polygamy or any other Bable principle.

what is still more, we have not the least intention of ever foreaking our religion in regard to polygamy or any other Bible principle.

Comcress may religion in regard to polygamy or any other commends were the greater penalties still, yet no true Latter Day Salnt will deviate from the commands of Heaven or from Bible institutions to save themselves from dungsons, tortures or death. Our religion is irrevocable with us. Concress may imprison fifty or a nundred thousand people, may not them of all their possessions to pay the fines alliked to their inquisitorial persecuting act; they may preduce us to beggary and degraded slavery; they may hunt our lives as the Soanisk did the poor Jews or as the Roman Power did the Protestant heretics, yet the Saints will never renounce their faith in the great revelation establishing polygamy. The "Mormon problem" is with us forever solved, so far as our undeviating, everlasting faith in plurality of wives is concerned. This faith with us never will be altered, worlds without end.

Here is language not spoken in haste, but writ-

their faith in the great revelation establishing polygamy. The "Mormon problems" is with us forever soived, so far as our undeviating, everlasting faith in plurality of wives is concerned. This faith with us never will be attered, woolds without end.

Here is language not spoken in haste, but written with caim deliberation and published in their own Church organ and circulated brondeast among the Mormons; and these are not the sentiments either of a day or of any particular year or period of their nistory, but they are the written declarations of their mistory, but they are the written declarations of their nistory, but they are the written declarations of their nistory, but they are the written declarations of their nistory, but they are the written declarations of their nistory, but they are the written declarations of their nistory, but they are the position of a sacred science, which science has been the most effective power of the Mormon priestnood. No one acquainted with their nistory can forget that the founder of their faith dosepn Smith) cohabited with scores of women—unmarried and married anix—in Nauvoo, and demed polygamy up to the day of his nis death, publicly as well as privately, while he knew that hundreds of both men and women who histened to his public denials knew that he was deliberately lying. Yet such was the force and power of the fanaticism with which Smith had surrounced himself that those "counding people" still continued to believe in his strange story of angels and gold plates coming out of the mountain, of which they dold personally know nothing, while that of which they did know they could hear mindeny unbushingingly. So, to-day, the people in Utah know that Ergham Young is pedding tarough his instruments in Washington a paipaole false-hood to hood wink Congress, so that he may gain admission for Utah into the Union.

It makes no difference what favorable personal impression the Apostle Cannon may make upon senators and Congressmen and bow mace heavy may believe haits personal sinc

than the clotted life-blood of the royal Scot upon the nands of Macceth. That is the secret of the faisenood.

Brigham Young personally is despised by thousands and tens of thousands of his own people, who would rejoice to follow him to his grave; for he has apostatized from the first faith of the people and done nothing for years but build up a dynasty and amass all the wealth and secure all the hand throughout the Territory that he could conveniently get mis name over. But he is tolerared because inose who dare to think of him are powerless and are now looking with solicitude to the Congress of the United States to protect them against the hand that crushed every one who dared to dispute his word. Any promise, therefore, short of the publication of the reveiation suggested by Vice President Coffax is only a declusion and a snare into which Brigham is alturing Congress. If he has got that reveiation left him publish it, and the nation can give him credit for sincerty.

In a letter published in the Sait Lake Tribune, from the pen of Mrs. Stenhouse, the author of the expose of polygamy, the day after Brigham made his people pass through the farce of voting upon the constitution of the proposed "State of Deseret," that lady urges the womanhood and protest against the faisehood which Erigham was trying to palm upon the neadon—a faisehood that might gain him a re-

naisencod water brightsm was trying to paint upon the nation—a taisencod that might gain him a re-newed lease of power at the price of reducing wo-men from the dignity of wives, as he had taught them, to the degrating position of conceptines of convenience. A memorial to Congress setting forth this tact, signed by several hundred tadies, is now

BERG. WHAT THEY WILL DO WITH THE "STATE OF DE-The Herald's opposition to the admission of "Descret," and the Gear exposure of Brigham's plans, meet with universal commendation, and confirmatory of the Herald's statements, I send you an extract from a paper that was published in this city by the order of Brigham Young:—

confirmatory of the Heralia's statements, I send you an extract from a paper that was published in this city by the order of Brigham Young:—

It is our desire to see Utah organized as a State, in order that all relicions may be equitily protected by good and wholesome laws, that the Mohammedan and neathern may enjoy equal privileges with the Christian in their domestic institutions, which at present are great barriers to emigrative from man hadiomark here at the property of emigrative from man hadiomark here and belong anti-liberal through the property of the becomes a State, will sever disgrace berself within a laberality, but that she will unfurf the banner of liberty to the Hindoos, the Choese, the Mohammedan and all other nations, without compeling them to break up their families and to divorce all their wives but one, and to succume to the bigoted institutions of apostate Christendom. ** If Utan be admitted as a State she will most undoubtedly see that the rights of the domestic institution are not trampled upon by religious bigotry; that no flitheral laws are enlacted to prevent enigration from poygamic nations.

Years after this declaration was made there was a letter published in the HERALD, April 15, 1808, in which two apostles stated that they could not be listened to in Washington, and reported that Senator Steonen A. Doughas told them "stnat it would be oetter to burn our memorial and consitution and return home than to present them under the present aostile state of feeling in Congress and throughout the country; and that if any man attempted to advocate our admission the measure would be voted down, twenty to one, by the whole people." These apostles added:—"The only objection to our admission into the Union that came to our knowledge was our peculiar religious institutions."

At this very time Brigham was thundering out against the nation and preaching to the Mormons in Utan:—"If the women will turn from the common mandments of God and continue to despise the order of the Almighty may be close to

and continue to do so, I promise that you will be dammed."

With such language as this preached from his Tabernacle and published by his newspapers, what congressiman to-day dare advise the nation to listen to the half-expressed promises of Erigham Young to abandon polygamy? Brigham dare not abandon, to that act would be the repudiation of the founder of Mormonism and the acknowledgement of his corruption. Joseph Smith once regarded by his people as a fraud, that would be the end of Mormonism, and Brigham knows better than to adduce to that conclusion.

to that conclusion.

What I have written is but the reflex of facts with What I have written is but the renex of facts with which Congress can become familiar. They are patent to every one who has studied Mormon history, and well may the Hon. William H. Ciaggett, of Montana, conclude that there is a different condition of things in Clab from that of any other Territory. This letter will open the eyes of Congressmen who are not open to manipulation.

THE WALLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD BRIDGE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 7, 1872. The crossing of the first train over the Wallkill Valley Railway bridge was celebrated at Rosedate yesterday. About five thousand people were present, including many prominent men from various points in the vicinity. The first train over con-

points in the vicinity. The first train over consisted of an engine, tender and seven cars. The test was completely satisfactory, the bridge showing no signs of weakness.

The bridge was begun in August, 1870, and was completed last January. It is omit of iron, in five spans, supported by heavy stone piers and abutiments, and iron columns. It is 150 feet high, being the highest span bridge in the United States, and its total length is 988 feet. It cost \$225,000.

The Wallkill Valley Railway is now completed to that point and the track is ready for the rails to this city. The road is expected to be finished to this place in about two months.

OPENING OF BUFFALO RIVER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7, 1872. Buffalo River opened this morning. The tug Compound cut through the ice from Union Dry Dock to the lighthouse and returned. No ice is to be seen this side of Windmill Point. The warm rain and weather are rotting the ice fast.

CUBA.

Bloody Encounters Between Spanish Troops and Insurgents.

Execution of a Captured Cuban-Remonstrances of the Chinese Against the Law of Ensiavement-The Pomp and Ceremony of Holy Week in Havana-A Boat Race Between the Crews of the Worcester and Terror.

HAVANA, March 31, 1872. The news from the insurrectionary districts is devoid of that interest which has characterized it at other times. Hardly any mention is made by the Havana journals of what occurs in the interior, nor are the movements of General Valmaseda chronteled. The absence of the former from the capital encourages his political enemies in their intrigues for his removal from the chief command of the island, and it has been lately rumored that upon his return from the insurrectionary districts some demonstrations was be made by the volunteer element to precipitate his removal. However, the Count before his departure for the seat of war was confident that by his personal supervision he would be enabled to quell what remains of the insurrection before his return to Havana.

According to the last reports the band of insurgents commanded by the mulatto, Jesus Diaz, which a fortnight ago persistently endeavored to pass the military cordon, has been completely dispersed, and many of his followers have surrendered. Among the killed is reported Jesus Diaz himself. Vicente Garcia, with his band, has been quite vigorously followed up by the Spanish troops, according to their accounts, and chased from pillar to post. The Spanish official reports of the recent operations against Garcia have no hesitation in acknowledging the instant shooting of whatever prisoners they may make. Private letters report an encounter which took place on the 18th March in the jurisdiction of Las Tonas between part of the battalion "Valmaseda," attacked by a superior force of insurgents. The former sustained the attack and re-pelled the enemy, who left on the fleid fity-two ktiled and eight wounded. The Spaniards confess a loss of twenty-seven to themselves, killed and wounded. It is well to state that these private letters referred to are written by Spaniards, as fity-two killed to eight wounded appears disproportion-The Spaniards always say they staughtered large numbers of Cubaus, and some allowance must be made for their "acendrado patriotismo" (refined patriotism) as they call It.

On the 21st inst. Jose Maria Garcia, a native of Sancti Spiritu. was executed at that place for comphoity with the insurrection. He was recently captured at Zara by the Civil Guard.

THE WRONGS OF THE CHINESE. For some time past the free (*) Chinese colonists in this island, and particularly in this city, have been endeavoring to have a suitable person and properly recognized to represent them in all their demands or transactions with the government. Since the recent appointment by the authorities of a Board or Junta Central of Colonization, specially constituted to supervise the Chinese and having lawful jurisdiction over them, of which the former notorious slavedealer, now Excelentisimo Señor Don Julian de Zulucta, was named President, the need of such a person has become more apparent, and finally has resulted in the Chinese of this city and the country generally fixing upon mr. Adolio D. Strauss and petitioning the government to have him regularly appointed as their representative with the government and before the Board of Colonization. It will be remembered that the object of this Janta was to make laws for the importation of cooles into this isiand, and to force those who had already served their first term of servitade into making new contracts, fined guardians and masters to respond for them and their good behavior, or to leave the country at their own expense. The ensiaving of the Chinese, through the laws made by the members composing this coard, is a settled fact, as all former lays for the government of the Chinese were disregarded. Mr. Strauss has displayed much zear for the Chinese and acquired their confuence. The government of the island has approved their selection, as wall be seen by the licitowing decree published in the Official Gazette:

A number of free Chinese domidded in this capital, having resuited in the Chinese of this city and the country

A number of free Chinese domicided in this capital, having applied in heir own names and in name of many of their countrymen to talk government, showing their desire to have a smitable and connect all person in Havana with the character of agent, and in the cities of the finerno other persons as sub-agent, appointed by the deneral Agent, for the purpose of representing them in all cases in which they have outliness with this government, to avoid the injury they suiter on account of ignorance of the laws of the country, the difficulty of explaining themselves in the Spanish language and the bad faith of many speculators. His Zemaney.

must be approved by this government; it being further understood that the agency in question has no omical character nor other object than to represent the Asiatic colonists who voundarily wish to counde to it the settlement of their adiars.

HOLY WEEK IN HAVANA.

According to yearly custom Holy Week passed with the usual pomp and religious spiendor. Trursday, after morning services, all coacties and other vehicles stopped trunning, at least within the city limits, and the universal stience tended to increase the solemnity of the occasion. In the atternoon tine Acting Captain General, accompanied by his staff and numbers of officers and officials, visited a number of caurenes, this is also a general practice, and the streets may be seen, upon this day, filled by all classes of society, who make it a point to visit the different enarches, in commemoration of the stations or finits thrist made on his way to Caivary. Priday afternoon the procession took places with the usual pomp and display. On both evenings the Plaza de Armas was crowded almost to immovability by people to listen to the mintary bands discourse reignous maste. But Saturday morning the seene changed. At ten o'cock, the hour at which Judias is supposed to have hung nimself, the saintess from the forts and vessels of war, the firing of guns, crackers and pistols; ringing of sells by the churches, clanging of muse carts, omnibuses and carriages into Havana, ratting of the path over the paving stones, the motive power being dogs and their tails; the shouting of little negro boys with effigures of Judias, which they alterward hang on the lampposts, gave general notice that the Holy Week was over, and trade and commerce would assume their usual sway. This morning the usual procession to cenebrate the resurrection took place.

Another Regarra
to their complete discomfiture. The course was from the mouth of the harbor opposite the Morro up the bay two and a nail miles. They are also the course was from the mouth of the harbor opposite the Morro up the bay

Among the recent arrivals by the steamer Havana, from New Oricans, were Admiral Ingleded, of the British Embassy at Washington, and Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, from the House of Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, from the House of Bishops, P. S.—I have this moment been intermed through Cuban sources that a Spanish column had a severe encounter with the Insurgents near Manzanillo. The Spaniards exhausting their ammirtion, they were set upon by the insurgents, under Modesto Diaz, with machetes. Seventy-seven Modesto Diaz, with machetes. Seventy-seven Spaniards are reported to have been killed. The foregoing is not positive, out comes pretty well authenticated and is generally believed.

NEW YORK CITY.

The friends of the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Society are about to celebrate the afflicth anniver-sary of the society, and all the patrons desirous of participating therein are desired to express their wish, by letter, to Mr. Simon H. Stern, the secretary.

Mary Muishenogh, a child two and a half years of age, whose parents reside at No. 3 birmingham age, whose parents reside at No. 3 birmingham age, died yesterday from compression of the brain, the result of injuries received by accidentally falling down two or three stone steps on flurishay last.

Coroner Schirmer was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of Paul Schaeffer, a German, twenty-one years of age, who dled in Charity Hospital. Deceased was a framer by trade, and some three weeks ago, while at work at the Charity Hospital, Biackweit's Island, he fell and struck his head on a pile of rock, and was fatally injured. Mr. Schaefer, who was a single man, lived at 227 West Thirty-first street.